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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE dispatch-makers at Washington thought fit to send us, at the beginning of the week, a sensational account of a scene in the Cabinet in which the President lectured Mr. MACVEAGH for not appearing in court in the prosecution of GUILTEAU and the Star Route cases. The story, which first appeared in a Washington newspaper, was as particular as though the editor had hidden himself under the table to take notes of what was said and done. It was inherently incredible for several reasons. The first is that the proceedings in Cabinet meetings are strictly confidential,—not merely nominally so, as is the case with executive sessions of the Senate. No member of the Cabinet would have reported such a scene if it had occurred. The second is that Mr. MACVEAGH's relation to Mr. ARTHUR's Cabinet is one which precludes the President from administering any such lecture to Mr. MACVEAGH as that reported. The Attorney-General has not only resigned his office, but has insisted on being relieved of its duties without waiting to complete any of the transactions in which he was engaged on Governmental behalf. He has not, like Mr. JAMES, agreed to await the conclusion of the Star Route prosecutions; he has not taken up the prosecution of GUILTEAU, which could not begin before the date when he presented his resignation. If any President had undertaken to lecture a Cabinet Minister in this fashion, the latter would have had no alternative but to hand in his resignation. But to administer such a lecture to a Minister who was pressing his resignation would have been an impertinence indeed.

THE Star Route prosecutions have been, thus far, little more than an opportunity for a forensic tournament between the counsel retained on each side. The lawyers for the defence seem bent on interposing every kind of technical objection to the trial of their clients. They dispute the validity of procedure by information, although the precedents and rulings in its favor are distinct. They deny that the facts alleged constitute any such conspiracy as is charged, which seems to be a better reason for asking an acquittal finally than for moving to quash an indictment. They are bent on employing all the resources of the law's delay, and Mr. INGERSOLL in particular seems to value very highly this opportunity to display his eloquence in a national arena more reputable than the infidel lecture platform. At the same time, the prosecution do not seem so sure of their case as they ought to be. We think they will make a great mistake in regarding the verdict as the measure of their success. What is needed is such a thorough exposure of these frauds in open court as will hand the names of their perpetrators down to posterity in deserved ignominy. The newspapers, especially the *Times* of New York, have already done much to secure this end. The country looks to Mr. BLISS and Mr. BREWSTER to finish the work in a workmanlike way, whatever the technical legal result may be. In saying this, we assume that the guilt of these conspirators is already proved, and that nothing but legal technicalities or the wilful stupidity of a jury now stands between them and conviction.

THE elections of 1881 are over, the States that voted on Tuesday completing the roll for the year. Slackness of party control, absence of national issues, the eruption of local, personal and factional influences, and the inclination of many thoughtful voters to secure in the "off" year changes that are difficult to accomplish under the pressure of a great election contest, have characterized the November voting. Virginia's contest was unique, and conducted upon lines almost exclusively local, though having relation, of course, to outside questions. In New York, the lingering discontent over the CONKLING troubles made the chief feature. Pennsylvania's election was removed from the extremity

dulness and apathy only by Mr. WOLFE's canvass. In Massachusetts, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Colorado, there was simply the natural and habitual movement of the Republican majority to the polls. Wisconsin had a heavy Temperance vote, and a factional undercurrent of dissension. In Maryland and Mississippi, there was the customary operation of the "machine," which in those States is Democratic. Connecticut, often so hotly fought over, had a languid and quiet election.

THE general result of these elections is not especially significant. They leave the political situation very little changed in its present aspect, though they may be indicative in some cases of important changes in the future. In no case has the Republican party shown notable weakness. It has carried all the States that voted for General GARFIELD, unless the complete returns should show a Democratic success in Wisconsin, while it shows signs of greater spirit and capacity for success in Maryland and Mississippi. The movement in Virginia, too, whatever may be said as to the principles at stake, is undoubtedly one that contributes greatly to the favorable prospect of the Republican organization, regarding it simply as a party. In no respect is it easy to perceive that the "off" year has given encouragement to the Democrats, save the single particular that the CONKLING and anti-CONKLING feeling of faction in New York may do further and greater mischief to the Republicans. The summary of the popular verdict, up to this time, simply is that the people do not desert the Republican Administration. Had General GARFIELD happily survived, their endorsement would have been presented in an overwhelming vote; since he has been called away, his successor, proceeding without misstep, retains their support.

OF the voting in some of the States, there is something to be more particularly said. New York's result is in several respects rather surprising. It is not strange that the Republicans have lost the Legislature,—that consequence was foreshadowed plainly in the Senatorial struggle of last summer,—but it is quite remarkable that, with such factional cutting and slashing at candidates for the Senate and Assembly, the State ticket should have been elected by a very respectable majority. New York has not been a Republican State. In 1878, the Greenback vote and other side issues let the Republicans in; in 1879, JOHN KELLY's bolt elected Mr. CORNELL Governor and made it possible for the remainder of the ticket to win by a narrow margin; in 1880, General GARFIELD won the first substantial and dependable victory for his party that the State had shown for years—a victory not won by bargaining with approachable Democratic elements, but due to the fact that he commanded the confidence of independent and discriminating voters. That there should now be a success scored for the State ticket, is therefore cause for astonishment. The ill-feeling over the Senatorships might easily have sunk it under a shortage of 50,000 votes. The strain has been tremendous. A year ago, the party in New York was completely united under Mr. CONKLING's hand. He ruled it as did few party rulers. Such a chief could not be deposed without great risk to the immediately subsequent fortunes of his party. The warm personal attachment felt for him took the shape of a fierce resentment of the policy which led to his deposition. Yet it was best that he should be deposed; and the present reverse in the Legislature stands for nothing but the transition of the party to a better, more wholesome and really stronger position in the State. The day is not far distant when Senator CONKLING's woes will cease to be a political force in New York elections, and when the choice of State officers and of a Legislature will not depend on such personal issues. New York is on the road to emancipation.

In New York City, we are sorry to say, the victory remains with the Tammany Hall faction of the Democrats. The county Democracy secured nothing but an alderman-at-large, while the Republicans were equally successful in electing Mr. DANIEL ROLLINS to the office of Surrogate. This general result we think nothing short of a national calamity. That the ruling party in our greatest city should be governed by its worst elements, is an evil too large to be balanced by any partisan advantages which may arise from such a situation.

BROOKLYN, on the other hand, follows Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Cincinnati, in the effort to take its mayoralty out of politics. It was a fair fight between the Democratic "machine," who have misgoverned the city, and the lovers of honest and good government in both parties. Had Mr. Low had nothing but Republican votes in his support, he would have been beaten easily. His election is the achievement of those thousands of Democrats who rose above mere partisanship to act for the welfare of the whole community. We have no doubt that they will be rewarded by finding that their new mayor will make the good of the city his first object and will expose thoroughly the rascalities by which it has been plundered. One lesson of the Brooklyn election is worthy of attention. Mr. Low would never have consented to become a candidate for the office if the mayor of Brooklyn were no more than a supernumerary chief of police, with no real control of the city government. Until very recently, he was no more than this; but a law passed by the last Legislature made him rule in fact as well as in name, and placed the several departments of the municipal government under his authority. The first fruits of the change are the candidacy and the election of a mayor of the highest character and the finest capacities. Mr. Low is a man of wealth, of education, and of a leisure he has always well employed. But, better than these, he has public spirit, spotless character, and a large interest in all social questions. We must make the offices important if such men are to be induced to take them.

In Virginia, the success of the coalition of Republicans and Readjuster Democrats, under Mr. MAHONEY's leadership, seems to be assured; but it gives us no pleasure. We hope that the Democrats of the South will take warning from this defeat and from the similar vote recently in North Carolina. The danger of the hour is that the "solid South" may break up into something far worse than a "solid South." The social and political proscription of the negroes is fitting them to become the material for any demagogue who can promise them political equality and fair treatment. As soon as any MAHONEY can bring over enough white men to give the black men the strength of self-confidence, there will be an alliance of ignorance and lack of principle all along the line. Poor white and poor black will be arrayed against every measure for political or social reform—against the payment of State debts, against the restraint on free whiskey, against almost everything that promises a better future to that section. Whatever the faults of the Southern Democratic party, it resembles the Republican party of the North in that it contains the elements which are of the best promise for the future of the country. As Americans, we have reason to deplore the policy which threatens to alienate numbers from the guidance of intelligence and moral principle.

In Pennsylvania, Mr. WOLFE's candidacy has served its purpose. Mr. BAILY is elected State Treasurer by a small plurality. This is a distinct and unmistakable notice to the managers of the "machine" in this State that they can no longer depend on having a submissive majority in this State, and that their nominee may be defeated at any time when he does not deserve success and when the Independents find in the field a candidate more worthy of their support. The dissatisfaction with "machine" rule in this Commonwealth is an increasing quantity. It has enlisted a very large proportion of the young voters and it will get a still larger number as the new generation comes forward. And it is a determined element, as well as a growing one. It means to contest every other State election as hotly as this one, if the nominations are made in the interest of the "machine," rather than of the Commonwealth. If the next Republican candidate for Governor should be a man who wears a collar, the consequences can be foretold

from the beginning. And so on, to the end of the chapter. The days for "fixing up a slate," and electing it, as a matter of course, are gone by, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned.

In Philadelphia, Mr. WOLFE polled 14,500 votes against 17,000 Republican votes cast for Mr. KING and Mr. PATTISON in the city election last February, a difference due to the general falling off in the vote this year. The other elections made are of less general interest, but are enough to show that the Committee of One Hundred have not declined in their influence for good. They elected a good State Senator to fill a vacancy, and four of the five new councilmen. We regret greatly that Mr. HAMPTON L. CARSON was not chosen City Commissioner. Had the Democrats given him the support they gave to Mr. KRUMBHAAR, the "ring" would have lost two of the three places in the Board, instead of only one. But because Mr. CARSON was not a Democrat, while Mr. KRUMBHAAR was, they threw away their second votes on a straight Democratic candidate. We had expected better of the Philadelphia Democrats. But they are always inclined to over-confidence. They are always going to do great things this time. And thus they throw away such chances as the venal elements in their organization do not openly sell.

In Mississippi, the coalition of Republicans and Greenbackers was no more successful than were the Republicans alone. That they meant to carry the State in the old way, was avowed by several Democratic papers before the election. And they seem to have done it. The negroes were warned of what they might expect in a case of a collision; and one such is reported. The news-agent tells us that it began by armed negroes firing upon unarmed white men who were at the polls in the discharge of their political duties. He forgot to tell us how many "unarmed white men" there are in the State of Mississippi on election days. The telegrams read just like those which used to come from South Carolina, describing the uproarious conduct of colored people, whose violence necessitated their being shot by the peace-loving authorities of that State. The story may be true, but there are few people in the North who will believe it until they have heard and weighed the negroes' version of the story.

Of the four vacancies in the New York representation in Congress, two were carried by each party. The Republicans expected three of the four. They conceded to the Democrats the seat vacated by the death of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD; but they expected to elect Mr. MORTON's successor, as well as the successors of Senators MILLER and LAPHAM. In this they have been disappointed, and not undeservedly. Mr. WM. W. ASTOR is not a man whom the party would have nominated for any reason except his great wealth. His record as State Senator showed a surprising indifference to the interests and wishes of his constituents. He was among the foremost in the Senatorial resistance to the election of Messrs. LAPHAM and MILLER. His candidacy for the vacant seat seems to have been singularly undignified. His successful competitor, Mr. FLOWER, is said by his un-friends to be no addition to the strength of the House. However that may be, the defeat of Mr. ASTOR has not caused it great loss.

A DECISION of Judge ALLISON, in a recent suit brought by Messrs. SHERMAN & Co., printers, against representatives of the Typographical Union, marks the advance of our legislation in the matter of giving fair play to workingmen and their associations. Formerly, our legislation on the subject of trade-unions was modelled after that of England. On many statute-books of our Commonwealths there stand laws similar to that under which journeymen masons were prosecuted for conspiracy in Westchester County, N. Y., in 1867, because they struck for higher wages. Fifty years previous to that, the striking journeymen tailors of this city were prosecuted for conspiracy. But, since the horrors of an outlawed trade-unionism in Sheffield were brought to light by a Parliamentary commission, England has made a radical change in her legislation. She has given trade-unions a legal status, and has recognized their right to strike for whatever end they please. In fact, the English have remodelled their law of conspiracy by declaring that

men may associate to do anything which it is lawful for an individual to do. This wise legislation has put a stop to unionist outrages in England. American legislation, in general, lags far behind it. The Pennsylvania statute recognizing the rights of the unions is no older than 1872, and is much more liberal than any other legislation known to us on this subject. Judge ALLISON, in his ruling for the defendants, did no more than enunciate with distinctness the force of the statute in question and of another passed since its date to explain an ambiguous clause.

We are glad that this great industrial State is in the front ranks of justice in this matter. There is really no other position for any State to occupy. The right of a man to do what he will with his own is as applicable to labor as it is to potatoes. Where he limits his right by his own act in entering a contract, the law must hold him to the contract as stringently as it does his master. Where the public welfare or convenience may be affected by a general strike, no man should be employed, except under a contract requiring him to give a month's notice, and promising him a month's notice of dismissal or reduction of wages. But nothing except a contract should be regarded as limiting or modifying the right of a workman to withdraw his labor from any market where it is not rewarded according to his idea of his deserts. And he has an equal right to persuade other men, by any means short of illegal violence, to act with him in his refusal to work at rates he does not like.

THE gentlemen intrusted with the application of the Irish Land Act seem determined to make the measure as favorable to the tenant as possible. They have decided to extend its benefits to tenants who were evicted and farms which were sold within six months before the twenty-second of August, the day when the measure received the Queen's assent and became a law. They mean to put the tenant to as little cost and inconvenience as possible,—to dispense as far as possible with the service of lawyers. Thus far, their decisions as to what constitutes a fair rent have been almost radical enough for Mr. PARNELL. In some cases, they have cut it down to a point below even GRIFFITH'S valuation, and the Irish landlords are in a state of consternation as to the nature of their proceedings. The only appeal from these rulings is to Lord O'HAGAN'S Superior Land Court in Dublin, and from His Lordship they expect no comfort. He is a Catholic and a Liberal, who believes in tenant-right. It was by his ruling that the operation of the Act was made retroactive for the six months before its passage; and over him there is no higher authority. By a curious oversight, the House of Lords neglected to amend the bill so as to reserve their own rights as a court of final appeal. Nothing but a new Land Act can save the landlords from ruinous losses through these decisions. An esteemed contemporary scoffs at Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS for his definition of a fair rent as one which would enable the tenant to live at ease and in plenty. It thinks a fair rent should have some reference to the market value of the land. Yet Mr. PHILLIPS hit the general principle of the Irish Bill as even Mr. GLADSTONE explained it and as the commissioners are now interpreting it. They find rents charged which represent the market value of the land, and they cut these down to a figure which will enable the tenant to live at ease and in plenty. They do this apart from all question of the value of the improvements made by the tenant.

THE Irish landlords will be ruined very generally by these reductions. They have been living, many of them, in a style which corresponds with English incomes. These Irish lands are heavily mortgaged, and the reduction will leave them nothing to live on. As a consequence, many estates will be thrown upon the market. There are reports of a London syndicate to buy these up at a sacrifice and go in for great agricultural operations in Ireland. We do not credit these reports. Their authors have not read the Land Act, or they would see that the tenants will have the first opportunity to buy those estates, the Board of Public Works advancing three-fourths of the purchase money. The English Liberals have not repeated the terrible blunder they made when they created the Irish Court of Encumbered Estates. The Land Act of 1880 provides that, when Irish estates come upon the market, they shall be used for the creation of a peasant proprietary.

THAT the recent municipal elections in England have been favorable to the Conservatives, is due very largely to the Irish vote. It may seem very ungrateful for Irishmen in England to vote against the party which passed the Land Act. But it must be remembered that the Irishman in England is related to Irish affairs, not by holding Irish land, but by admiring and following Irish leaders. He has a very dim and distant idea of the benefits conferred by the Land Act. He has a very lively sense of the meaning of the imprisonment of MICHAEL DAVITT and CHARLES PARNELL. The former weighs as nothing with him in comparison with the latter. He clings to his leaders with true Celtic pertinacity. It is true that he has even less to expect of the Tories than of the Liberals; yet he is not acting blindly. He means to help to vote every Ministry out of office until he has found one which will come to terms. That policy succeeded in Australia; why not in England?

PRINCE BISMARCK has been talking of resigning. He is tired of carrying on even his peculiar sort of parliamentary government without a majority, and sees no chance of getting any in Germany, as matters now stand. The Chancellor is not to be taken too seriously in such utterances as these. Resigning is one of the ways he has of carrying his point. Only the reigning Emperor knows how often BISMARCK has resigned his high office when his imperial master was slow to see matters through his eyes. Having tried it so often and with such success on the Emperor, he now tries it on the people, just on the eve of the second election to the *Reichstag*. But the people seem to have taken it with wonderful equanimity. They voted as heartily and as solidly for pronounced Liberals as though they were in no danger of losing their beloved Chancellor.

HAS *The Times* of London gone over to the Fair Traders? It avows its concern that England should be dependent on foreign countries for food, and that American competition should be so depressing to English agriculture. We should have expected that every patriotic Englishman would share in that concern. But just at present it is somewhat dangerous to avow it. It will be taken up everywhere with the comment: If England should not be dependent on us for food, why should we be dependent on her manufactures? The truth is that the artificial and greedy position of England has made it dangerous for her people to express their natural interest in the calamities which befall her great interests. Lady BECTIVE starts a movement to bring English woollens into fashion, and asks the Princess of Wales to unite in it. The secretary of the Princess replies with a treatise on political economy in the form of a letter. The pith of it is: If we set ourselves to discourage the use of foreign goods, other countries will do the same, and in that kind of a struggle we have the most to lose and the least to gain. Such are the felicities of Free Trade.

THE negotiations for a new treaty of commerce between France and England have come to an end. So long as the commissioners kept themselves to unimportant points, all went on smoothly. As soon as they touched the really important question of the duties on cotton and cotton yarns, neither would yield an inch. The cotton people in England, with their usual magnanimity, are demanding that, if they cannot get a treaty to suit themselves, there shall be none at all. They are willing to sacrifice everybody else for the ultimate benefit of Manchester.

ENGLAND suspends negotiations to await the change of Ministry in France. She has great hopes of M. GAMBETTA. That he is a Free Trader, all the world knows. That his Government will be of his way of thinking, they infer from English analogies in the making of Cabinets. But M. GAMBETTA, in making up a Ministry, has a very different task from that which fell a year ago to Mr. GLADSTONE. Mr. GLADSTONE made his selection from men who were recognized as leaders by a whole party. The only exception was the representative of the little knot of Radicals. M. GAMBETTA has to make up his from leaders who are recognized only by sub-sections of the Republican party, and has to use his power of selection so as to secure enough of these fragments to constitute a majority. Whether his Cabinet is Free

Trade or Protectionist, will depend, not on his choice, but on the fortunes of a lottery. M. GAMBETTA is a Free Trader, but he is an opportunist, first of all; that is, he believes in cutting the coat according to the cloth. He will sacrifice any abstract opinion to the necessities of the political situation. He will stand by the duties on cottons and cotton yarns as stiffly as did his predecessors, if he find that course to be necessary to the maintenance of a working majority. Everything depends on the make-up of the Chamber of Deputies, and as to that the only certainty is that the last elections made no marked changes.

THE crisis in the affairs of the French Ministry has arrived. M. FERRY has offered the resignations of himself and his colleagues. President GREVY has accepted them, and M. GAMBETTA has been asked to arrange a new Cabinet. His work has its difficulties. The formation of the "grand Ministry," which the newspapers have been promising us, is not so easy. The coalition of the two parties of advanced Republicans can be effected only by giving the leaders of both places in the new Cabinet, and there are not enough to go round. The proportion of officers to privates in French politics is as great as that of colonels to the whole population of a Southern town. Each of those two parties has in it the making of a dozen Cabinets, and the candidates have in most cases a personal following which will be offended by their exclusion. Besides, many of the leaders of the Left are personally odious to M. GAMBETTA. He is a good hater, and begins to think that power is not worth having if he has to take it in association with people whom he cannot endure. It was for such reasons that the FERRY Ministry dragged along without any legitimate title to power, waiting to see its successor, which is now to present itself.

MORMON SOLUTION OF THE MORMON PROBLEM.

MR. GARFIELD, in his inaugural address, pronounced the Mormon problem to be one of those matters of national importance which call for earnest attention and practical action. In this he but spoke the feeling of the whole country. The Church of the Latter-Day Saints is a thorn in the nation's flesh, and an extraneous and perplexing element in the existing situation. It is not its queer beliefs, but its monstrous and illegal practices, that make it such. It is a community claiming religious sanction for its existence and its policy, and yet disobeying the laws of the land with more or less openness, and teaching disobedience to them, from pulpit and press, as a duty of religious obligation.

That the situation is abnormal and monstrous, is felt by the Mormons as well as by their fellow-citizens. They have a solution of the difficulty which is a very simple one, and would be quite sufficient, if it did not bring with it worse evils than those of which it would rid us. They say: "You can put a stop to this antagonism to the law by repealing the law, or by removing Utah from under its jurisdiction by admitting her to the Union as a State. As for us, we can do nothing. We are obeying a higher law than any passed by Congress. The struggle for the abolition of negro slavery has made you familiar with the conception of a higher law whose authority overrides the lower. There is one material difference in the matter. The Abolitionists appealed to a law higher than the national Constitution itself. The revelation to which the Church of the Latter-Day Saints appeals stands in no collision with the Constitution. The Constitution forbids Congress to pass laws 'abridging the free exercise' of religion. The law which is aimed against plural marriage is a law forbidding the free exercise of our religion, and is therefore unconstitutional. We appeal to the organic law of the land, as well as to the law of God."

"As for our polygamy," they proceed, "we know of no right the people of America have to condemn it. It was the practice of patriarchs and others under the old dispensation, to whom the majority of the American people look back with almost religious reverence. Abraham was a polygamist, and yet 'the friend of God.'

David was a polygamist, and yet 'the man after God's own heart.' You sing his psalms as the highest expression of your devotion, and yet you profess to abhor the manner of life he lived! At any rate, it is monstrous to class plural marriage with bigamy, and to punish it as such, as these unjust laws do. The bigamist is guilty of cruel fraud and deception. He deserves the punishment the law inflicts on him. But no second wife can be taken in Utah until the first has given her consent before official witnesses. And when we read the horrible tale of seductions, bigamies, divorces, in the rest of the country, we rejoice that the position of women in Utah leaves no room for these fearful wrongs or for the system of public prostitution."

Such is, as we understand it, the Mormon case. We have tried to state it as strongly as we could, and have based our statements on a good deal of reading. We admit that it has a certain plausibility, but no real force.

The people of America will never take the backward step involved in legalizing polygamy. All lines of thought and experience, religious and secular, have brought the world of Christian civilization to the conclusion that monogamy is the only right relation of the sexes. The true home, with one mistress as well as one master at its head, is an institution too sacred in itself, too much at the foundation of the best public order, to be treated as a thing indifferent. The love of the one man for the one woman is the only high and pure type of sexual relations. Monogamy distinguishes even some of the higher forms of animal life from the lower. It characterizes all the higher forms of social life in the world. Where polygamy has superseded monogamy, as in cases of conversion to Mohammedanism, there has been a decline in national character. Where monogamy has superseded polygamy, there has been a corresponding rise. The better instincts, even of the Mormons, revolt against the less human and more animal order of life. Their preachers speak of plural marriage as something from which men, as well as women, among them shrink,—the women more universally than the men, because more instinctively pure, as a rule, than men are. A higher law which claims to set aside the higher instincts of our nature, as well as the law of the land, is a very different thing from the higher law to which the anti-slavery parties made their appeal.

In condemning polygamy and its modern representatives, we pass no sentence upon those who lived in an age which had not come to share in the purer light. The patriarchs lived up to the light they had; the Latter-Day Saints turn their backs on a better light. Those who swallow the Bible whole, as a book of mere authorities and decrees, may settle with the Mormons as they please. Those who take it as a record of spiritual and social growth, are not stumbled at finding its earlier chapters describing both slavery and polygamy as things of course. The record of development which the Bible gives is that of a movement away from slavery and polygamy to the ethics of the Sermon on the Mount. Polygamy died out of Judaism as its mischiefs were felt in all their force. There is no better picture of those mischiefs than in the candid and plain-spoken account of the evils it brought on the families of Abraham, Jacob and David. That story enables us to understand why no Oriental dynasty has retained its physical and moral vigor to the third generation.

The American nation will not legalize polygamy, because it believes that in so doing it would be handing over a large body of persons to a virtual slavery far worse than that of the negroes was. Mormon authorities represent the first wife as consenting to the coming of the second. They confess that the consent is sometimes given after a long resistance, which they ascribe to unspiritual selfishness, but which the conscience of the nation ascribes to a just moral repugnance. Strange stories reach us from Utah, not collected by chance travellers, but told by those who have made the

Territory their home. We hear of women beaten over the head with cooking utensils because they would not consent to an associate in wifehood. We hear of women deserted by their husbands and left to support themselves and their young children by toilsome labor, while their husbands sought a new home in company with the wife the first would not accept. We hear of Mormon women begging with tears that Gentile women will expose the frightful wrongs of the system. We see these poor creatures struggling, in the face of resistance, suffering and opprobrium, for rights secured them by the law of the land. And, while one such refuses to embrace her chains of an immoral bondage, the nation owes it to itself to stand by her.

Lastly, the nation cannot afford to legalize polygamy, or, what is the same thing, to admit Utah as a State, because no one can tell where the demands of this higher law will cease. Plural marriage is neither enjoined nor sanctioned by the Book of MORMON. It was introduced into the Church by a revelation given to JOSEPH SMITH, but never published until after his death. The Church and its priesthood are in continual receipt of such revelations. No one can say what they may command next. We only know that they are not bounded by either the laws of the land or the civilized and enlightened instincts of mankind in general. To-day, they enjoin polygamy; to-morrow, it may be murder. Shall we say "to-morrow," even, in view of the Mountain Meadow Massacre and the recent murder of the Mormon who exposed that atrocity? Was there no revelation to sanction that dark deed, or were the Mormon priesthood obeyed in it because of their general authority as the representatives of GOD? They claim for themselves the most implicit obedience, and even make salvation dependent on it. At any rate, Mormon society rests on a foundation subversive of all settled principles of social duty. It puts private revelation to a high priest above moral instinct and public law. Such a system is not a novelty. The German and Swiss Anabaptists had "revelations" in the Reformation period. Their "revelations" sanctioned polygamy, but did not stop there. They commanded theft, murder, adultery, and every crime. When once the principle of following such lights is accepted, no man can foretell or foresee the end. The State of Deseret might run a career parallel to that of the cities of Mülhausen and Münster in the seventeenth century, and we might have to efface chaos by bloodshed, as did the Protestant and Catholic princes in that case. We cannot afford to take the risk.

Mormonism is not on the same footing with other sects. The others "show their hands." They announce their creeds and their sources of authority. They limit themselves beforehand as to the career they will run. The Latter-Day Saints are an unfathomed possibility. The institution of polygamy, although the most prominent and offensive feature of their system, is but one fruit from a root which is capable of many such. Their whole society is an organized priesthood, claiming from its subjects the obedience man owes only to GOD. It is well that polygamy should be so prominent and so offensive, as a warning as to what may follow it if once the restraints imposed by the national Government were removed. But we must not identify the polygamy question with the much larger and more difficult Mormon question, of which it is but one phase.

WEEKLY NOTES.

WHILE it is true that the United States taxes on liquors and tobacco were levied, as all the other internal taxes were, simply for the sake of revenue, and are therefore to be discontinued when the necessity for them has ended, the tendency in some quarters is still strong to urge their continuance on moral grounds. It seems to be imagined by some that taxes on the two articles tend to diminish their manufacture and consumption, and so are agencies in behalf of temperance. The fact is, however, that the advocates of total abstinence, in

recent publications of pamphlets and documents, present evidence tending to the opposite conclusion. Mr. A. M. POWELL, in his address on "The Beer Question," before the National Temperance Convention, at Saratoga, points out, as showing an increased use of spirits and fermented liquors, the fact that the internal revenue receipts from them show a large growth: "For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, there was received from fermented liquors an increase of \$2,100,482.76; from distilled spirits, \$8,615,224.10." The same movement has been continued since the time thus reported. "The National Temperance Almanac," just issued, quotes the statistics of internal revenue for the year following the one referred to by Mr. POWELL—that ending June 30, 1881. In the taxes on spirits, there was an increase over the previous year of six millions of dollars (\$5,968,466.09); in those on tobacco, there was an increase of four millions (\$3,984,851.23); and in those on fermented liquors there was an increase of nearly one million (\$870,438.37). Omitting the tobacco figures, the others combined showed that the manufacture of spirits and distilled liquors had grown in a year to the extent of \$6,838,904.46 of taxes. As the taxes on these articles for the preceding year had been, altogether, \$74,015,311.63, it appears that the increase was at the rate of .0922 per cent, which is, of course, enormously in excess of the increase of population. The growth of the country in people is now at the rate, possibly, of thirty per cent. in a decade, or three per cent. per annum, while the liquor production and consumption, as indicated by the tax receipts, progress at a rate more than three times as rapid. The answer may be made to this that we do not know at what rate the use of liquors would develop in the absence of tax, and this is very true; but, so far as there is evidence on the subject, it appears, as stated, that, while bearing the taxes, their manufacture and sale rapidly outrun the growth in population.

THE change in the position of Quakers in England is scarcely less marked than is that of Catholics. In a Cabinet of fourteen members, two are "Friends;" whilst up to within a few days Ireland had a Catholic Chancellor and India still has a Catholic Viceroy. The post of Chief Secretary for Ireland has long been one of the anomalies of the British Government. Strictly speaking, the Chief Secretary is chief secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant; but, inasmuch as the Chief Secretary has of late years been a Cabinet Minister, while the Viceroy is not one, the Secretary practically is more of a Minister than his chief. It will be borne in mind that, when, a few years ago, Mr. GLADSTONE temporarily retired from the leadership of his party, the choice of his successor in the House of Commons rested between Lord HARTINGTON and Mr. FORSTER, and the former was ultimately chosen. Mr. FORSTER some months ago was at pains to record, in the strongest terms, his unqualified approval of the choice of Lord HARTINGTON, going so far as to assert that he had never known a man of such sound judgment. In some respects, it would have been fit if Lord HARTINGTON, rather than Mr. FORSTER, could have taken the Chief Secretaryship, if only in view of his having a great property connection with Ireland and noble Celtic blood. Failing him, Mr. GLADSTONE sent to Ireland the leading member of his Cabinet capable of taking the office. The Chief Secretary resides usually about half the year in Ireland. He has a pleasant, commodious official residence in the Phoenix Park, and emoluments altogether worth \$25,000 a year. The more important patronage is dispensed by the Viceroy, in concert with the Secretary. It has not been found, when Irishmen have been appointed to the office of Chief Secretary, that the appointment has proved exceptionally pleasing to the Irish people. The Duke of WELLINGTON, who wrote to the Tipperary magistrates that he "hoped the whippings in that county would be in earnest,"—which indeed they were,—was an Irish Viceroy. Mr. HERBERT, of Muckross, a seat well known to all visitors to Killarney, and Lord CARLINGFORD, were also Irishmen. The last filled the office very satisfactorily, and his clever wife, Lady WALDEGRAVE, lent a helpful hand. Mr. FORSTER is 63. He married, in 1850, a daughter of Dr. ARNOLD, of Rugby, who took the deepest interest in Irish politics.

WHEN Captain DE LONG sailed out of the Golden Gate, and bore away for Behring's Straits on the "Jeannette," in the summer of 1879, it was not without forebodings that he would be adding another chapter

to the gloomy records of Arctic voyaging. Thus far, the justification for such foreboding accumulates. The various search expeditions sent out during the past summer have heard nothing from the "Jeannette" or her crew. One of the most interesting reports of the search parties is that just forwarded to the Treasury Department from San Francisco, by Captain HOOPER, of the revenue cutter "Corwin," which ship was sent during the past summer up through Behring's Straits to Wrangell Land, and which returned a few weeks ago. Captain HOOPER concludes, from the evidence accumulated by his cruise, that Captain DE LONG did not land on Wrangell Land at all, or, if he did, that he made no extended explorations; that no accident befell his ship in that region, but that he was doubtless caught in the ice-pack northeast of Herald Island, and was carried by it in a northeasterly direction. With this judgment of the case, "in view of the fact that not one of all the whale ships that have, from time to time in the history of this ocean, been carried north in the pack, has drifted to the southward again, and knowing, as we do, from the testimony of every Arctic navigator, how futile would be any attempt to resist the force of the pack when once fairly in motion," it may be concluded that the "Jeannette" will not return by Behring's Straits, and it is likely that the motion of the ice would carry her north of the east coast of Greenland, or Melville Bay,—the places which Captain DE LONG proposed to strive for, if he found himself obliged to push through to the east side. Captain HOOPER, having settled this much, indicates the two alternative probabilities as to DE LONG,—that either his ship is in the ice, or that she has become "hopelessly embayed," and that she has been abandoned, in which case her crew "would doubtless make for the nearest land, which might be the continent between Cape Bathurst and Point Barrow, at Banks' Land, Melville Island, or Prince Patrick's Land." If they reached the continent, as suggested, they could communicate with the Signal Service party at Point Barrow, or with wandering bands of natives, but if they landed at either of the other three places they would be obliged to stay there until relieved. Captain HOOPER suggests, therefore, that a vessel be sent, as early in 1882 as possible, to Melville Island, with three sledge parties, one to go at once to the west coast of that island, and the others to Banks' Land and Prince Patrick's Land. This is doubtless good advice, and it must be hoped that there will be no delay in sending out the relief party the moment the season will permit its operations. DE LONG and his company, if they have so far escaped their perils, are now entering upon their third winter in the ice, whereas two winters of imprisonment in the Arctic seas are almost the limit of reasonable endurance. Comparing the experience of DE LONG with that of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's company, it must be noted that Sir JOHN died just two years after his ships entered the ice and were forever lost sight of, while his men abandoned the ships at the end of the third winter and began their desperate march to the southward, on the 22d of April, 1848. We shall have reached next spring the time in DE LONG's case corresponding to this final and fatal chapter in the history of the FRANKLIN expedition.

MR. SENATOR VANCE of North Carolina is waging a war upon railroad monopoly and discrimination which entitles him to the sympathy and the moral support of the whole country. Since the war, a railroad combination has been formed in the South which controls no less than two thousand miles of road. Its main line runs from Alexandria in Virginia to Charlotte in North Carolina, and thence by two routes into Georgia. It has connection by rail and water with Baltimore and points farther North. It has secondary lines in all directions from the main trunk. It is building and chartering other lines besides. In a word, one company will have the power to control the whole travel and traffic by rail between the South Atlantic and the Middle States. Such a combination has its uses. If managed justly, it can serve the public better and conduct its business more advantageously than could the several roads while independent. But, in the absence of an efficient regulation by the Government, it offers facilities for unjust charges and unfair discriminations of every sort. Mr. VANCE claims that the local traffic in North Carolina is charged exorbitant rates in order that the road may compete with other great lines for through traffic, and he demands that legal restraint shall put an end to this. His critics charge

him, of course, with preaching a communistic war on railroad property, and claim for it the immunities which characterize every other species of property. The claim cannot be conceded. A railroad built on ground originally owned by the company, or secured for it by voluntary purchase, would be private property if it could manage to avoid crossing roads and rivers. But a railroad built on lands given by the State or condemned by a jury under the authority of the State, can never be private property in the sense in which a mill or a farm is such. The manner in which its title originated conditions the exercise of its franchise. Having been created for the public convenience, at the sacrifice of the private rights of others, it cannot plead any private right of its own to the hindrance of public benefits. It is a public institution, and must be treated as such. To assume that the State can create private rights in the way in which it gives railroads the right of way, is to teach worse communism than any which is charged upon those who favor a strict regulation of the railroads by the Government. We are glad of the struggle in Virginia and the Carolinas, as giving promise of the influence of these States in Congress in behalf of some such bill as that offered last session by Mr. REAGAN of Texas.

It is a great help to the study of famines to observe that they occur almost invariably in thinly settled countries, or in countries where the whole people are employed in producing food. Ireland and India belong to the latter class; Sweden, Persia and Asia Minor to the former. Seven years ago, both Asia Minor and Northern Sweden were enduring the horrors of famine. Both are thinly settled countries, the former having less than a third of the population it supported in Roman times. In 1874, children were sold by their parents into perpetual slavery, partly to save them from a slow and painful death, and partly to secure a scanty supply of food for the remaining members of the household. Whole villages were depopulated, and regions abandoned to the wilderness. Swedish Dalecarlia was nearly as ill off, the difference being due to better government and large assistance from the neighboring countries and provinces. At this moment both countries are again facing the same terrible experience, and crying for bread to the rest of the world. On Malthusian principles, they should be enjoying an exceptional prosperity; but the experience of mankind, somehow, will continually insist on showing weaknesses in MALTHUS.

SINCE the war, a great change has taken place in the cultivation of cotton, as is shown by the Atlanta Exhibition. In the era of negro slavery, a cotton plantation was a large area, of which a portion was lazily cultivated by the blacks, while the rest lay fallow to recover from the effects of the repeated cultivation of the same crop. The culture was land-butcher of the worst sort, and slavery was forced to seek ever fresh fields for extension, having blighted those which it first took up. Hence the struggle for the admission of Texas, the annexation of Northern Mexico, and the admission of slavery to the Territories. Hence, also, the attempt to secede when the country elected a President who was hostile to the extension of slavery, although ready to tolerate its continuance. The impoverishment caused by the war put an end, for the most part, to the plantation system. The growth of small farms of ten acres and upward is one of the most marked features of the industrial movement in the South. As a matter of course, the cultivation is much better than it was. Food is grown as well as cotton, and the cotton is improving in quality as well as extending in area. The South still defies the competition of Surah and of Egypt, and promises to bring this staple to a perfection not known in the days of slave labor. The degree of perfection reached before the war was due to intelligent white labor being employed in one department. The selection of seed for each new crop was made, at least at first, not by the slaves, but by the planter and his family. They chose the largest seeds from the finest pods in the field, before the negroes were set to pick; and to the repetition of this process year after year was due the excellence of American cotton. Free labor concentrated on small patches of ground will not fail to do for the South what it has done for the best cultivated parts of the continent of Europe. In East Flanders it employs and feeds eighteen hundred people to the square mile, a feat which was made possible by the conversion of that naturally barren part of Belgium into a garden,

THE AMERICAN CHAPERON.

NATURALISTS tell us that in the gradual progress of evolution it has sometimes happened that an organ or member that had originally been of service to a species, either in facilitating the seizure of food, or for offensive and defensive purposes, has, through change of circumstances or environment, ceased to be useful, but has, nevertheless, survived in a rudimentary and imperfect form by mere force of inheritance. In the course of social development, so rapid of late years, such a fate has overtaken the chaperon, once a very important and valuable member of society, who has fallen from her primary functions and has become, in America, at least, as clear a case of "survival" as the fifth toe of the dog, or the human *coccyx*. The chaperon was first evolved in an imperfectly organized state of society, when unprotected women were considered more legitimate objects of chase than deer or hares, and were even more defenceless than those unfortunate animals, being less fleet of foot. The function of the chaperon was then as real and definite as that of the game-keeper in warding off lawless pursuit. The chaperon, however, is a very modern modification; she was originally the duenna or dragon, who, by virtue of her office, was old, ugly and ferocious, and was the Cerberus that guarded female honor. But the dragon's teeth have been drawn and her claws cut, and it would be hard to imagine a less formidable person than the modern chaperon. The relations of men and women gradually assumed a more secure and intelligent basis; it began to be conceded that a modest woman might talk for five minutes to a man without damage to her reputation, and that a man did not always wish to elope with a woman because he admired her fine eyes. The duenna was gradually modified into the chaperon, "a sedate, elderly personage," as the old definition gives it, "who accompanies a young girl into the world for the sake of decency and propriety." Indeed, it was then supposed that the timid, shrinking maiden would not only require but desire some protection and support amid the bewilderment of her entry into society. But the "timid, shrinking maiden" has disappeared, together with the "sedate, elderly personage," and the duties of the chaperon have become light as air. Marriage is apparently the only qualification now necessary for discharging this office to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, as by some mysterious virtue of that sacred rite a woman is supposed to be at once endowed with a supply of propriety sufficient not only to regulate her own conduct, but that of all her female acquaintances besides. Indeed, the first duty of a discreet chaperon is to ignore anything that may be passing within her jurisdiction; and it is well that the charge is so light, for often the dancing-card of the chaperon is filled more rapidly than that of her *protégées*, and her head is as full of her own partners and social successes as if she herself were still under the supervision of the "sedate, elderly personage." By simple virtue of her position as a married woman, she can "matronize" any number of single women, from the ages of eighteen to thirty. It would often be difficult for a mere observer to discover by any outward and visible sign the chaperon of a party of pleasure, as the wedding-ring is not incompatible with youth and levity. "To think, my dear, that *you* should be matronizing *me*!" is not at all an uncommon expression of the incongruity of the situation when a girl who has seen more seasons than she perhaps cares to own, and is rich in experience of men and manners, finds herself under the scarcely-fledged wing of a vivacious young matron whom she had been accustomed to look upon patronizingly as quite a child. Indeed, sometimes the situation might, with more justness, be reversed to avoid such grotesque contradictions as that a girl who was conspicuous for the propriety of her conduct, and (her female friends said,) the primness of her morals, when well embarked on a party of pleasure, should behold her nominal chaperon, who was helplessly fat and hopelessly good-natured, and easily affected by vulgarity and champagne, being hilariously hoisted up and down from a veranda by ropes, to the delight of her male companions. With such a shepherd, the sheep must naturally be left very much to their own devices. We are forced to acknowledge that the chaperon of to-day is a mere superstition, a concession to old-fashioned, conservative prejudices, a legacy from an unemancipated age, and a superfluity to a generation of young women who have learned to travel and think and act for themselves, and even to earn money, (women have always known how to spend it,) who are of the same sex as Miss Isabella Bird and Miss Martineau, and who, with all their intelligence, independence and knowledge, ought certainly to be able to regulate their conduct in any matter so trifling as their relations with the other sex.

In this country, we are cheerfully trying a good many experiments, both social and political, and this particular problem of unconstrained intercourse between men and women the American girl is rapidly working out, apparently much to her satisfaction, though the practical results have not yet been sufficiently tested to pronounce upon it ultimately. The old system of dragonage was based upon a profound distrust of men and women, as such, if not controlled by severe restraints, and was in many respects degrading and detestable and injurious in its effects. It emphasized unnecessarily the element of sex in social intercourse; there was so little common ground upon which they might meet, that the relations between men and women became strained

and artificial; there was much profession of extravagant sentiment and very little natural, familiar intercourse.

Married women have in all ages enjoyed more liberty in this respect. In Italy, at the time of the Renaissance, they mingled freely with the most cultivated and gifted men of their day, and "unmarried women over twenty," says Dr. Hillebrand, "were so rare in those days that they are not to be taken into account at all." In France, marriage has long conferred similar privileges; but it is only of late years, and principally in England and America, that the dignity and independence of single women have been vindicated and the same privileges claimed for the "unprotected female" as for her married sister; and among other privileges—may we venture to call it so?—she has asserted her right to greater freedom of intercourse with the other sex. At first sight, it seems all right and natural and harmless. It was probably the primary design that men and women should live together, and not be arbitrarily separated, like the "coal-scuttles" and "broad-brims" on the benches of a Quaker meeting. And there is a peculiarly insidious charm about this irresponsible *camaraderie*. It is very delightful for a man whose circumstances or inclinations do not admit of his marrying, to have as much as he wants of the society of a charming girl without the fear of being pounced upon to be questioned about his "intentions." It is doubtless very pleasant, too, for the charming girl to find herself on easy, friendly, informal terms with a man whose society she likes, without being obliged to think about him in the practical light of "for better, for worse," and without scandalizing Mrs. Grundy. "There are so many men," said one of these charming girls, "for whom we can have a great *penchant*, and find interesting and delightful, but who would be very bad investments as husbands; and so many admirable husbands of fifty must have been unbearable at thirty. And matrimony is such a dear price to pay for a caprice."

But the sort of intercourse in question, and perhaps the more dangerous because it seems so innocent, is not on the ordinary "flirtation" basis. There are now so many subjects of common interest between men and women, that there are many reasons why they should enjoy each other's society, apart from love-making. A girl is not necessarily less interesting because she is clever and educated and independent, especially if she contrive at the same time to be pretty and to have retained some of the old-fashioned desire to please which seemed to be a portion of Eve's share of the primal curse:

"Ah, Plato! Plato! you have paved the way
With your confounded fantasies to more
Immoral conduct by the fancied sway
Your system feigns o'er the contrivance core
Of human hearts, than all the long array
Of poets and romancers."

It is just this "controlless core of human hearts" that interferes to spoil all. Co-education itself has failed to annihilate sex. Even though a girl should take an honest interest in biology, mathematics and Greek philosophy, (not the Platonic,) she still remains a woman,—and sometimes an attractive one; and, though a man may enjoy discussing with her politics and social problems, and such safe and serious subjects, there generally comes a time, especially if the environment be favorable, such as moonlight or rambles through autumn woods, when the conversation is apt to take a less impersonal turn. Gradually there come little imperceptible encroachments and little unconscious concessions that a strict conventionality would scarcely sanction. There is no question of trifling wantonly with feelings on either side; the game is played fairly and evenly, and may end without any very serious heartache to any one, and may have filled very pleasantly the idle hours of a summer or winter. But, even if it all ends thus, a girl who has had several such experiences may have acquired an exhaustive knowledge of a certain side of human nature and have become perfect mistress of the arts of pleasing; but she will not bring to the man whom she finally marries, if she does marry, that freshness of feeling that she would have done if she had not frittered away so much of her capital of sentiment in small change. The constant little pre-occupation and excitement of such "friendships" are injurious both to men and women, and consume energies that might be better employed.

The duties and cares of married life used to be faced mechanically, as normal facts of existence, like vaccination or a cold bath; but now, among the more pampered classes of society, there is a growing disinclination to undertake these cares, unless in the most mitigated form, tempered by a comfortable income. The facilities for making a fortune easily and rapidly have not increased of late years, and, consequently, there is a large number of unmarried men and women who naturally seek each other's society. This has long been the case in older civilizations; but then married women were considered the only legitimate objects of such friendships, and a married woman has in her favor at least the chance of being in love with her husband. But now that attentions to unmarried women do not necessarily imply "intentions,"—and there is plenty of opportunity for unreserved intercourse,—it remains to be seen if this does not bring about looser relations between men and women than are quite desirable. With the best possible intentions, it is, from the nature of things, impossible that the intercourse between men and women should be quite like that between persons of the same sex, especially if youth and personal attractions interfere to

complicate matters. It is not to be supposed that even our uncompromising ancestors considered their system of espionage an ideal one,—burglar-alarms are not evidences of an idyllic state of society,—but with it they met, in what seemed to them the most practical way, a real danger that threatened to shake the foundations of the social organization. It is certainly more elevating and more generous for parents to trust their children in the garden with the forbidden fruit, without setting a fiery dragon to guard the tree. But from the days of Eden this fruit has always proved dangerously attractive, and, as the dragon was an unpleasant animal to encounter, it was perhaps the truest kindness to minimize as far as possible the amount of temptation.

THE ATLANTA EXHIBITION.

ATLANTA, November 5, 1881.

THE Exhibition buildings were formally opened to the public one month ago, but the exhibits are only just now all in their places and ready for examination. The delay is attributable to several causes—to the failure of exhibitors to forward their goods promptly, to the sluggishness of the methods of Southern railway companies, and to the development of the Exhibition far beyond the dimensions originally allotted to it. In reference to increased and unexpected demands for space, the managers were compelled to extend the buildings, and much difficulty was experienced in obtaining a supply of skilled labor for the purpose. Atlanta, with all its greatness, is, after all, but a city of forty thousand inhabitants, and it cannot furnish fifty or a hundred extra carpenters in response to a sudden call, especially at this time, when building operations are proceeding in every part of the town. However, the Exhibition is ready now, and visitors are pouring into the city in numbers which make glad the hearts of the people. There were some misgivings upon this point during October. There seemed, indeed, to be a promise that the attendance at the fair would be small. Men who had invested large sums in preparing for a great influx of people regarded the prospect with most dismal apprehensions. But last week every in-coming train brought a crowd, and now the aisles of the Exhibition, wherein a few persons sauntered two weeks ago, are thronged with eager men and women.

The fair is well worth coming a long distance to see. It presents little that is not very interesting; but that part of it which will interest Northern men most surely is the portion which is devoted to the display of raw products of the South and to the manipulation of cotton fibre and cotton seed. It is the custom to speak of the Southern States as if they were poor; but the visitor who examines the materials contributed by them to this exhibition will be reasonably certain to conclude that in natural wealth they may fairly be said to rival the most favored States of the North. Every one of them is represented by mineral products which, if the specimens indicate the existence of large deposits, as commonly they do, show that the South, in confining her operations chiefly to agriculture, has neglected sources of great wealth. Georgia, for example, displays silver ore from Barton County, and it is of such richness that, if the reports are to be believed respecting the extent of the veins, the owners are likely to amass colossal fortunes. Georgia also presents iron and other ores of fine quality, and it adds to these an exhibit of asbestos which is one of the most remarkable things in the entire fair. There is a notable display of Georgia woods, with which may be compared very full and varied exhibits of woods from nearly all the other Southern States. Arkansas shows silver and copper ores, the latter of high grade, and mica and kaolin. Tennessee offers a beautiful array of marbles, with her ores and woods and coals. Alabama displays bituminous coal of excellent quality, together with various rich ores. Texas, Virginia, New Mexico and North Carolina each present ores and woods. It will be apparent to any one who examines, even with little care, all this array of material, that, when capital and energy shall be applied to the development of these great resources, there will be abundant reward for the investors and no longer any reason for complaint of Southern poverty. Here is the demonstration that Southern soil can be made to yield, not alone the cotton staple, but untold millions of tons of nearly all the minerals that are applied in the arts and that are required for the use of man. And it does not require the penetration of a seer to foretell that the day is not far distant when the wealth of which these little heaps of stuff are the symbol will be dug from the bowels of the earth for the enrichment of a people who have been contented all these years merely to scratch the surface a little for the insertion of their cotton seed.

The Atlanta fair has taken the distinctive name of a cotton exhibition, and, although it is in fact an exhibition of miscellaneous wares and products in which cotton occupies comparatively a small space, it is true also that the exhibits which include cotton, cotton products, cotton machinery and various processes belonging to the cotton industry are those that are especially attractive. The raw cotton that is displayed is confined to an area of a few square yards, but it is in every respect notable. Each of the Southern States makes an exhibit. That of Texas appeared to me to be of singularly fine quality. Texas one day will be the greatest cotton State in the South, unless her competitors

stir themselves considerably. The exhibits made by Georgia, Louisiana and Florida also are very fine; but the foreign cottons displayed are not unnaturally regarded with greater curiosity. Several of the provinces of India have sent samples of a high grade; and there are exhibits from Persia, from Syria, from Siam, and from Egypt. Brazil has some of her cotton displayed by the side of cotton from Bolivia and cotton from Peru. The last-named is a colored cotton, and for those who have never before seen it it is a curiosity. It is called "red" cotton, but the color is really a reddish-brown or a kind of russet. Another colored cotton is displayed as coming from China. It is nankeen cotton, and I venture to say that the great mass of persons who look at it will learn for the first time how nankeen fabrics acquire their peculiar color. Most of these samples might reasonably have been looked for. Everybody knows that cotton is grown in the countries just named. But who would have expected to find in the Exhibition cotton from Tahiti, or, still more strange, cotton from Fiji? Tahiti and Fiji both show cotton of their own. There is, however, one sample of cotton which attracts even greater attention, and that is a mass of first-rate quality that was grown during the present year in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in the open air. Perhaps, as Georgia opens her iron ore beds and unlocks her coal mines, Pennsylvania may go into the cotton culture, as she has already developed into a great industry the cultivation of tobacco.

Of cotton machinery it is hardly necessary to speak in detail. The Exhibition contains every kind of machine that has been devised for treating cotton, from the time when it is carried from the field to the gin-house, until it is transformed into a completed fabric. There is an admirable display of machines for weaving and spooling cotton; but, of course, machines that are designed to treat the cotton before it leaves the plantations are in much greater number, for the Atlanta Exhibition is an open doorway to the Southern markets. The rivalry between the exhibitors of these machines is quite sharp, and the competitive examinations of the present week are looked forward to with very keen interest. There are all varieties of gins, hullers, cleaners and presses, most of them in operation, and all of them possessing many attractions for Northern visitors.

The different kinds of apparatus for removing the seed from the cotton, and for manipulating it after its removal, occupy a conspicuous place. People in the North, perhaps, hardly realize the value and importance of the cotton seed and its products. A great deal of the so-called olive oil that is consumed in the North is made from cotton seed,—perhaps the larger portion of the whole quantity; and the oil is valuable for other than food purposes. The cake that remains after expression of the oil is excellent food for stock, nearly if not quite so good as linseed oil cake. This fact, however, is by no means demonstrated by the condition of the stock that I have seen upon the Southern plantations. This, as a rule, is of the leanest and poorest description. The breeds are inferior and the care that is expended on the stock is very small. The husks of the seed, after their removal, have high qualities for purposes of fertilization, and they are capable of being made into excellent kinds of coarse paper. Thus it will be seen that the cotton fibre is hardly more valuable than the seed which lies imbedded in it. To every pound of cotton produced there are one and a half pounds of seed; and, as the cotton crop of the present year will be nearly 2,800,000,000 pounds, there will be a crop of nearly 1,900,000 tons of seed for the production of oil, cake and meal, after deducting enough for replanting. A ton of seed will yield about eight hundred and forty pounds of cake or meal for feeding purposes.

Of the general display of materials and wares at the Exhibition, little need be said. It resembles that always made at such fairs, excepting, perhaps, that many of the exhibits have been specially prepared with reference to the requirements of the Southern markets. It is large, well chosen and attractive. Philadelphia shows a greater number of manufactured articles than any other city, but anyone who is at all familiar with the extent and variety of the manufacturing industries of Philadelphia will at once perceive that she is by no means fully represented. If her people had appreciated properly the influence that will, undoubtedly, be exerted upon the South by this exhibition, they would have made a greater effort to demonstrate her claim to a first place as an industrial centre. During the next eight or ten weeks, Atlanta will be visited by men from every part of the South. They are flocking in now by thousands daily. They are deeply impressed by what they see, and especially by those things that can be applied to the industries in which they are engaged. Many of them see for the first time a wide range of things that will be useful to them, and there is no room for doubt that one of the consequences of this fair will be the creation in the South of a permanent demand for many articles which have hitherto not been called for. The excuse offered by Philadelphia manufacturers for their indifference is that they are as busy now as they can be. But few men are selling as much as they wish to sell; and it ought not to be forgotten that the present boom in business is not likely to endure. When the dull times come again, the Southern field will be explored with eagerness. Somebody will occupy it. Somebody will have to supply the wants that will surely follow the present distinct movement of the South towards prosperity and wealth; and the manufacturers of the

North make a mistake in not giving their very best attention to the subject.

The man who comes here for the first time goes to the Exhibition buildings as soon as possible after his arrival; but if he is well advised he devotes a part of his time to examination of the city. Atlanta, as a Southern city, is phenomenal. There is more stir in her streets in an hour than there is in Charleston or Savannah in a week. There is bustle and hurry and tumult and incessant movement far on into the night. The visitor who comes here from Savannah experiences a positive shock as he steps from the cars. Everything reminds him of a Northern city. The people seem busy, active and full of a spirit of progress; and they are. They are proud of what Atlanta has done, and they are confident respecting her future. The city is growing rapidly, and everyone believes that her population of 40,000 will be doubled by the time the census man comes around again. New streets are being opened in all directions, and upon each of them building is going on with much activity. The Government is putting up a handsome post-office building and a custom-house; a dry goods store that cost \$100,000 has just been completed; and out on Peachtree Street, the finest street in the city, there are literally scores of beautiful dwelling-houses, some of them as handsome as the handsomest that can be found in the great Northern cities. Nearly all of them are owned by men who have made fortunes here within a few years. Everybody in Atlanta is growing rich. It is said that there is not a man in the city who is attending to his business who is not now making money rapidly. In 1860 the assessed value of the property in the place was \$5,000,000. During the war it was annihilated. To-day the assessed value of the property is \$23,000,000. Last year eighteen hundred buildings were erected. The Atlantans display the most liberal spirit in treating with new-comers. A stranger is not regarded as a "carpet-bagger." No questions are asked about his family or his ancestors. Nobody wants to know which side he fought on during the war, or whether he is a Republican, or Democrat, or Greenbacker, or a Readjuster. The only requirement is that he shall believe in Atlanta and her destiny, and shall go to work to contribute to the greatness of the city. If he does so believe and do, he will find everybody ready to welcome and to help him. There are possibilities in Atlanta for Northern men with capital which fill with poignant regret the souls of those Northern men without capital who have come here to look about.

LITERATURE.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

WE have received the report for 1880 of the Gaelic Union (Dublin), through the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language (New York). It gives valuable glimpses of the present condition of this old Celtic language. We have met with educated Americans who supposed that there is no other Irish language than the dialect of English spoken by the Irish people on both sides of the ocean. They did not know that the Irish, of which the Gaelic is a dialect, existed for centuries before the formation of English; that it possesses a rich legal, historical, poetical and legendary literature, and that great Continental scholars, Frenchmen as well as Germans, have spent years of exhaustive labor in fixing its place among the Indo-European or Aryan languages. It is especially to the labors of Zeun and Dieffenbach that Irish philology is the most indebted. They studied the language as preserved for us in the "glosses," or marginal and interlinear versions of old Latin texts, which were made by the zealous Irish missionaries to Switzerland, Germany and other parts of the Continent in the early Middle Ages. These present us with the language in a more antique form than that which we find in the profuse Irish literature which is still preserved. In Ireland, Professor O'Curry and Standish O'Grady have done the most to make the people understand the treasure they possessed in their ancient language and its literature.

Ever since the English conquest of the island, Irish has been gaining ground. The conquerors followed the well-established precedent of discouraging the use of a speech different from their own. They made first Norman-French and then English the language of the laws, the courts, and public business. They even inflicted penalties on those who should persist in speaking Irish. They established schools and colleges, from which it was excluded. After the Reformation, they made English the language of public worship, and not until the great and good Bishop Bedell made the effort was anything done to publish either the Scriptures or the English literature in the native tongue. What he did was neutralized and frustrated by the indifference of his brethren. As a consequence, English has supplanted the Irish, until it is actually true that there are more people in Wales who speak nothing but Welsh, than there are in Ireland who speak nothing but Irish. Here and there is a parish in the far West whose priest can say, as Father Lyons says of Spiddal in Galway: "All our people are well instructed in the Gaelic language. . . . Sermons and religious instructions are always in Irish. The whole population of the parish, over three thousand, speak Irish constantly and fluently." But such districts are rare, even in the West. The indifference of the Catholic Church to any

language but the Latin has helped in the process of extermination. There are many districts of purely native population in which nothing but a few phrases of the old tongue are known. In others, the number of those who speak it well is small, and that of those who speak it in any fashion is declining.

The revival of national feeling in Ireland has been marked by a revival of the popular regard for the old tongue. Associations have been formed to prevent its extinction and to impart an accurate knowledge of its grammar to multitudes who speak it imperfectly. Old Irish texts and Irish grammars have been furnished for popular use. Prizes are offered for those who pass the best examinations. And even the Government has authorized its introduction into the national schools, but with the proviso that no success in teaching it shall improve the teacher's position in the wretched system of "payment by results" which has been imported from England into the Irish schools. In other words, the old national language in these "national" schools is on the same footing with Greek, Latin or French. It is an "extra" which may be taught to the two upper classes, but only on condition that it is paid for as an extra.

The feeling for this language has spread from Ireland to America. Schools for teaching Irish have been set up in all the American cities which have a large Irish population. Philadelphia is the only exception known to us. Formerly, this city had a Celtic Society, which gave it pre-eminence in the matter. At the beginning of the war, it suspended its operations, leaving its library in the custody of Dr. William Carroll. It has grown in extent and value while in his custody, and we understand that he is anxious to have the Society revived, the library transferred again to its possession, and schools established here, as elsewhere, for teaching the Celtic tongues. Such a matter does not appeal to Irishmen alone. Our Highland Scotch citizens and our Welsh citizens are equally interested in it with our many intelligent Irish citizens who might be expected to take a share in the good work. A meeting for this purpose will be held at an early date, and three professors in the University have promised their co-operation.

It is somewhat remarkable that Henry Flood, whose political tergiversations caused him the loss of his popularity in Ireland, was the first, after Bishop Bedell, to take any practical step toward the preservation of the national language. He bequeathed an estate valued at £5,000 a year for the promotion of its study; but his will was set aside on account of some legal informality.

OTHER NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.—The *Penn Monthly* (Philadelphia), opens with a second paper on "Early Christian Art," by Dr. J. H. Porter. A political article is contributed by Mr. E. F. Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman writes with evident sincerity of purpose and much readiness of analysis upon questions which we fear he understands less perfectly than he thinks. His theme, now, is "The Duty of Each Citizen to Take Part in Political Work," a caption which is itself rather disappointing; it might be paraphrased in "The Duty of People to Attend to Their Own Business." Mr. Hoffman laments that "there are too many people who wish to enjoy the benefits of a free government, sustained by the labors of others, while they are engrossed in their own pursuits." That there are "too many" such, is, of course, true; that they constitute a great proportion of the well-intentioned people, cannot be true, or the body politic would soon fall into ruin. But, further, the view from which this conclusion is drawn is one taken in city politics—the common error of most of our present writers on similar topics. To forget or not know the great (though imperfect, and in some respects unsatisfactory,) force for honest democracy exerted by the country vote, puts a writer on the existing phases of American politics in a position to be criticised at a disadvantage. The other articles, except a playful, light paper on "Wigs: Their Rise and Fall," by W. de Beauvoir Fryer, are mostly literary.

The *Popular Science Monthly* has a variety of excellent practical papers, contributed by authors, among whom are Herbert Spencer, Lieutenant Francis Winslow, Dr. F. L. Oswald, Sir John Lubbock and Sir William Thomson. Lieutenant Winslow's paper is on "The Deterioration of American Oyster-Beds," and has attracted much attention, as it deserves to do. He says, in conclusion of it: "The evil of excessive fishery there exists, and, continuing, can have but one effect, and we have seen how disastrous is that result. Our oyster-beds are, however, so extensive, the animals are so widely distributed, and are so easily transported and transplanted, that the total failure of the American oyster-beds must be postponed for some time. But the failure of the beds of different localities may occur at any time, and it is more than probable that those of Chesapeake Bay will be exhausted before many years."

The articles in *The Catholic World* are from the standpoint of the Church. This limits their range, necessarily, whenever its affairs are approached, though the position taken by this periodical in the field of literature is admittedly high, notwithstanding. In this number there are thirteen different articles, besides the review of new publications. The opening paper, by A. F. Marshall, is on "The Sentiment of English Radicalism," in which he holds that "the modern revolutionary radicalism, which is as wicked as it is vulgar and blackguardly, and which is at this

time best typified in England by Bradlaughism," can only be cured by the spread of the Catholic faith,—“the sole remedy,” he says, “for the diseases of modern thought.” “It is useless to obscure the fact that no philosophy but Catholicism can be strong enough to resist revolution.” Much in the same way, Rev. H. A. Brann, D.D., writes on “Napoleon III. and His Reign,” finding the causes of his downfall in his failure to support the Catholic Church as against the movements of infidelity. “With the fall of the papal sovereignty, Napoleon lost the sympathy of all the Catholics in France and in the world. He never had the full sympathy of the infidel body, and so when he surrendered at Sedan no one wept for his fate.” The article, concluding, says: “The man is dead, but his work survives him. The present republic is a fit sequel to an empire begotten in perjury and maintained in deception. The charlatanism of the present leaders of French diplomatic thought, of Gambetta and Ferry, is but the fruit of Napoleon’s failure to set France on the road to real greatness,—to progress based on truth, honor, self-restraint and religion.” An interesting paper, without religious bearings, is that on “Kelt and Teuton,” by Hugh P. McElrhone.

COUNTRY BY-WAYS.—COUNTRY PLEASURES.—In these two genuinely pleasant books, the lover of rural life will find a greater “fund” of profit and entertainment than he has probably found in any recent publications of the kind. They are true contributions to the literature of country life, and despite their similarity of title they in nowise conflict with one another. The first-named is an American, the latter an English, study, and the plans of the books are as unlike as the scenes in which they are respectively laid. But there is a decided family likeness in the evidences of love of out-door life and of nature in its simplest forms which each displays, and which makes it gratifying to us to couple them in this way, as we could hope they might be joined in the regard of many readers. “Country By-Ways” is the work of Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, whose “Deep Haven” has led the public to regard any piece of writing of hers with respectful attention. Miss Jewett has excellent descriptive ability, and combined with this possesses analytical and humorous power. Her book is a series of pictures of New England life in the Piscataqua River region, on the boundaries of Maine and New Hampshire. It is devoted in about equal parts to the description of the natural features of that section and to sketches of very marked and enjoyable types of Yankee character. In these contrasted labors she is alike successful, and the account of woodland rambles and picturesque boating trips is most ingeniously supplemented by the human interest which the author brings in whenever there seems danger of “beauty unadorned” becoming wearisome. Of the introduced stories, we like “Andrew’s Fortune” best, not because it has more interest than some of the others, but because the characters in it are so clearly a part of Yankee air and Yankee soil. Miss Jewett’s little book is a real success. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

The author of “Country Pleasures” is Mr. George Milner, an Englishman, who describes in his book the course of a year’s rural work and observation. The year chosen is 1878, but the design is general and, as a story of the procession of the seasons, it will fit one year about as well as another. The record, for the most part, concerns labor and study in the author’s garden in an ancient parish of Lancashire; but in the course of his “year” he makes a few trips afield, once getting as far as Wales, but at all times keeping consistently in mind the scheme of describing the season at the time, its forms of life, and its influences upon man. Mr. Milner is one of those breezy souls who are only happy out of doors; he is no mere fine-weather lover of nature, but will descant for you as enthusiastically on lowering skies or driving hail, as upon balmy June day or the golden languor of Indian summer. In all, he is singularly simple and vivacious, and he gives at every turn evidences of a strong poetical temperament, to whom nature in all her phases is honestly and unaffectedly dear. Right here, perhaps, is such fault of construction as “Country Pleasures” has,—a too great tendency to poetical quotation; but the quotations are, at all events, made with good taste, and show the results of liberal reading. An especial lover of flowers is Mr. Milner, and nothing daintier than the description of his hunts in the early spring for the dewdrop and crocus, and his description of the daffodil and other wild beauties of the fields, has lately met our notice. Although designed for English readers, such writing as this comes straight home to people of taste and feeling everywhere. (Boston: Roberts Brothers.)

THE LETTERS OF CHARLES DICKENS.—Edited by his sister-in-law and his eldest daughter. Volume III.—The publication of the earlier volumes of the Dickens letters was a striking literary event; the present issue is something in the nature of an anti-climax, but there is, nevertheless, much in the book that will interest admirers of the novelist and persons curious to learn more of his set of friends and associates, which included many of the most prominent people of the time. The editors explain that a number of the letters now printed were unavailable at the time the first volumes were issued, but they do not state whether or not this publication formed part of the original plan, contingent upon the ultimate possession of letters whose existence was

known, but which could not, for one reason or another, be immediately obtained. We incline to the opinion that it was an afterthought, but we find no reason to complain of it, as it makes the collection of what are certainly among the most agreeable letters in existence more complete. A considerable part of this volume is not new; the letters included in it addressed to Washington Irving, Mrs. Cowden Clarke, the Countess of Blessington, and others of Dickens’s correspondents, having already been published in the course of various biographies, etc., but their collection in this way and their careful editing give them a renewed interest. Decidedly the most valuable part of the book, which is at the same time new, is that devoted to the letters to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. Those, especially, which detail the preparations for bringing out Bulwer’s comedy of “Not so Bad as We Seem,” for the benefit of the “Guild of Literature and Art,” show the brilliant, tireless spirit of Dickens at its best,—at least, at its very height. It is curious, by the way, speaking of this episode, and as indicating the value of Dickens’s critical judgment, to note that he esteemed this play superior to the highly successful comedy of “Money;” in point of fact, “Not so Bad as We Seem” is the only one of Bulwer’s plays that has not held the stage. One of Dickens’s very strongest passions—perhaps his strongest passion,—was for the theatre. The world has known that all along; we only refer to the subject because it is made so newly evident in these latest letters. He says in one place, in a letter to Professor Felton: “Nature intended me for the lessee of a national theatre; pen, ink and paper have spoiled a manager;” and, although that was only a jest, and although no man was ever more jealous of a justly won repute than he was of his, there is enough of truth in the remark to set us thinking on the real springs of the character of “Boz.” It was, after all, an essentially theatrical character,—feverish, vain, intensely artificial. Yet there was something else—an unquenchable industry and an enormous capacity for work; and, of course, we are saying nothing of his humor, which is a thing quite apart and of itself. The third volume of letters is eminently readable, but it is tiring, too, through enforced incessant companionship with a man who seemingly never was tired until disease laid its hand upon him at the last. The nervous restlessness is shown on every page as powerfully as it was in the earlier letters and in Forster’s “Life,” and we understand all the better after reading it how the great novelist died in his prime, instead of living to a hale and hearty old age. (New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons.)

VOLUMES OF EXPLORATION.—Our accurate knowledge of an important part of Palestine is greatly increased by the publication of Professor Selah Merrill’s admirable work, “East of the Jordan.” He belongs to Andover, Mass., and was appointed in 1874 archæologist of the American Palestine Exploration Society, sailing to enter upon his duties in June, 1875, and reaching Beirut in August, to find that city depopulated by cholera. His work lay in a new field; the Palestine that lies west of the Jordan has been not only explored, but studied, until nothing is left for new description; but the land beyond the river has been swept by the wild Bedouins of the desert, and even travelling there has been more or less dangerous. Professor Merrill, however, pushed his work with energy, and, gaining the confidence of the Bedouins, with success. His descriptions cover a period ending in April, 1877, when he returned to Beirut, and develops the very great interest that belongs to the trans-Jordan region. His book has an introduction by Professor Roswell D. Hitchcock, an excellent map, a good index, and an abundance of illustrations. (Charles Scribner’s Sons, New York.)

Very different in character, as well as method, is the concluding volume of the Jules Verne series,—this being on “The Great Explorers of the Nineteenth Century.” It is a most interesting collection, of course, though it ends, rather surprisingly, with the year 1840, giving thus but the minor part of the nineteenth century and presenting obviously a very fragmentary part of what the title implies. Since 1840, a prodigious amount of heroic exploration has been done in the two regions of the earth that remained most unknown—Africa and the Arctic region. In the former, Livingston, Baker, Schweinfurth, Stanley, and almost a score of others, have not only added to our stock of knowledge, but have practically recreated our libraries on African geography and general description; while in the Polar seas Sir John Franklin, and those who sought for him, with the more recent expeditions sent out by this and European nations, have eclipsed completely in exciting results the work done before 1840. Still, the chronicles that are given are important and vividly interesting. Such names as Burckhardt, Denham, Clapperton, Laing, the Landers, Lewis and Clarke, (to whom, however, M. Verne gives a bare two pages,) Schoolcraft, Freycinet, Ross and Parry must give value to the work, and make it well worth the attention of all interested in the study of the world’s explorations. (Charles Scribner’s Sons, New York.)

JESUS BUT A MAN.—The material comprising this volume (“The Man Jesus,” by John White Chadwick,) was prepared as a course of lectures, and we can believe it to have been very effective in that shape. It is not ineffective as it stands, but there is such a thing as too great

conciseness. Useless word-flooding is a sad infliction, but it is only less aggravating to have matters of true moment treated with insufficient fulness. From the lecture standpoint, Mr. Chadwick's plan was wise,—rather, the only practicable one,—but in a book we expect more elaboration than we find here. Vital matters are treated with such scant attention as to affect painfully one's sense of proportion. To give a single example of this, the story of the immaculate conception of Jesus, upon which the whole Christian scheme immediately depends, is disposed of in three pages, in which the author's scorn of what he regards as a fable does nothing towards giving any idea of the enormous literature of the subject. Many readers will doubtless incline to the view that, in a period of verbiage, condensation, even if extreme, is a virtue; but for our own part we would rather have had such a portrait as this laid in ampler lines. But, this said, Mr. Chadwick has, from his point of view, produced a striking book. As its title implies, it is written in an extreme rationalistic spirit. Mr. Chadwick assumes Jesus to have been a man only,—one of the many who, at various periods in Jewish history, have believed themselves to be the Messiah prophesied in the "sacred" books; a religious enthusiast upon whom John the Baptist, with his emotional appeals, the parallels of which are found in every age, cast the animating influence, and who was only convinced after some months of his Messianic mission by the success of his preaching and the adulation of his followers. The argument is strong and consistent, so much so that there is no occasion for such occasional shows of feeling as this: "The doctrine of the New Testament's miraculous inspiration is no longer a doctrine that can be entertained by any person who is at the same time honest, thoughtful and intelligent." What sense is there in such extravagance as this? Every reader knows it is not true. Even the redoubtable Ingersoll admits besides the Knaves and Fools a third class of believers,—the Mistaken. Mr. Chadwick demands that we shall weigh well his conditions of "honest, thoughtful and intelligent," but, having done so, we can all, from our personal knowledge of men and women, proclaim the conclusion false. (Boston: Roberts Bros.)

A PAGEANT, AND OTHER POEMS.—By Christina G. Rossetti.—The body of Miss Rossetti's admirers is greatly enlarged in these days; they vigorously claim that she deserves to be elevated from the ranks of the "minor poets," and it may be unreservedly admitted that there are evidences of passion, power and expression in these poems which in places lift them far out of the common. That the volume will do much to extend Miss Rossetti's reputation, we have no question; it is the work of a true poet,—one who is in perfect accord with nature, and who feels with sure instinct the irremediable sadness of life. But true greatness in the poet is that unusual conformation which, while recognizing the hopelessness of "this fever called living," is not crushed by it, but, summoning all powers of indifference and resistance, allows the heartless problem to drift by him, not crush him. Goethe was right in affirming that the continuous assailing of the Sphinx with never-to-be-answered questions was fatal to peace; his theory was to override, not to allow himself to be overridden by, the mystery. Unhappily, we are not all so strong, and this sweet and pure poet is one of those for whom the weight of creation is too sore a thing for repose. The result is that her muse is unduly sad and despondent. Lacking in humor, and feeling most keenly the wretchedness of her environment, not all the consolation of a sincerely religious spirit can lighten this melancholy soul. These verses may be taken as a fair example of the tone and execution of "A Pageant":

"I dreamed and did not work; to-day, I work,
Kept wide awake by care
And loss, and perils dimly guessed to lurk;
I work and reap not, while my life goes bare
And void in wintry air.

"I hope indeed; but hope itself is fear
Viewed on the sunny side;
I hope and disregard the world that's here,
The prizes drawn, the sweet things that betide;
I hope and I abide."

(Boston: Roberts Bros.)

RALPH WALDO EMERSON: HIS LIFE, WRITINGS AND PHILOSOPHY.—By George Willis Cooke.—The task the compiler set himself in this book has been, upon the whole, adequately performed. Although showing very good literary ability, the book is to be regarded as a compilation rather than as a piece of original authorship, and we doubt if Mr. Cooke, judging from the sincerity he everywhere displays, would make any more ambitious claim for it. He has aimed to give a clear presentment of Emerson as a moralist, and to show the reasons for and the means of operation of his influence upon modern thought; to do this most thoroughly, he has relied, in the main, upon his author, allowing him to speak, wherever practicable, in his own words, and compelling himself, in his comments and connecting passages, to a modest and undemonstrative attitude which will not usurp the main place in the narrative. That he has done this difficult thing well, we think all careful and appreciative readers will admit, and, as the matter of the book before publication received the approval of Emerson and members of his family, it may

be freely taken for what it aims simply to be,—a condensed statement of the Emersonian philosophy, giving, in a single volume of moderate dimensions, the gist of all of Emerson's writings, together with an outline of his domestic, religious and literary life. With this there is much entirely new matter, in the way of occasional addresses, sermons, letters, etc., not to be found in Emerson's works; these matters were furnished by Emerson's family, and go towards strengthening the authoritative character of the book. (Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.)

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- EYESIGHT: GOOD AND BAD; OR, THE EXERCISE AND PRESERVATION OF VISION. By Robert Brudenell Carter, F. R. C. S. (Second edition. With additions and numerous illustrations.) Pp. 271. \$1.50. Presley Blakiston, Philadelphia.
- RALEIGH: HIS EXPLORATIONS AND VOYAGES. ("Young Folks' Heroes of History.") By George Makepeace Towle. Pp. 273. \$1.25. Lee & Shepard, Boston. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE YOUNG FOLKS' ROBINSON CRUSOE; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF AN ENGLISHMAN WHO LIVED ALONE FOR FIVE YEARS ON AN ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN. By a Lady. Edited by William T. Adams. Pp. 266. \$1.25. Lee & Shepard, Boston. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE FIFTH READER OF THE POPULAR SERIES. ("Lippincott's Popular Series.") By Marcus Willson. Pp. 480. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
- THE HUDSON. By Wallace Bruce. (Illustrated.) Pp. 37. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE WHITTIER BIRTHDAY-BOOK. Arranged by Elizabeth S. Owen. Pp. 402. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- A HOME IDYL, AND OTHER POEMS. By John Townsend Trowbridge. Pp. 165. \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE TRIBULATIONS OF A CHINAMAN IN CHINA. From the French of Jules Verne. By Virginia Champlin. Pp. 271. \$1.50. Lee & Shepard, Boston. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
- LOUISE, QUEEN OF PRUSSIA: A MEMORIAL. By August Kluckhohn. Translated from the German by Elizabeth H. Denio. Pp. 83. Cambridge: Printed at the Riverside Press, 1881. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE FOUR-FOOTED LOVERS. By Frank Albertsen. Illustrated by Miss L. B. Humphrey. Pp. 33. \$1.00. Lee & Shepard, Boston. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE NORWAY MUSICAL ALBUM: A SELECTION FOR HOME USE FROM NORWAY'S FOLK SONGS, DANCES, ETC., NATIONAL AIRS AND RECENT COMPOSITIONS. Edited by Auber Forestier and Rasmus B. Anderson. Pp. 260. Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.
- ST. NICHOLAS: AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG FOLKS. (Volumes VIII. and IX.,—November, 1880, to October, 1881.) Conducted by Mary Mapes Dodge. The Century Company, New York.
- SEVERA: A NOVEL. From the German of E. Hartner. Translated by Mrs. A. L. Wister. Pp. 354. \$1.50. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
- MEMOIRS OF COUNT MIOT DE MELITO, MINISTER, AMBASSADOR, COUNCILLOR OF STATE, ETC. (1788-1815.) Edited by General Fleischmann. From the French, by Mrs. Cashel Hoey and Mr. John Lillie. Pp. 729. \$2.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE BOYS' MABINOGION: BEING THE EARLIEST WELSH TALES OF KING ARTHUR IN THE FAMOUS RED-BOOK OF HENGEST. Edited for boys, with an introduction by Sidney Lanier. (Illustrated.) Pp. 361. \$3.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- SCHWATKA'S SEARCH: SLEDGING IN THE ARCTIC IN QUEST OF THE FRANKLIN RECORDS. By William H. Gilder,—second in command. (With maps and illustrations.) Pp. 316. \$3.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE SHAKESPEAREAN MYTH: WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. By Appleton Morgan, A. M., LL.B. Pp. 342. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.
- SIR RICHARD WHITTINGTON, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON. By Walter Besant and James Rice. Pp. 222. \$1.00. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- THE VICAR'S PEOPLE. ("Trans-Atlantic Novel.") By Geo. Manville Fenn. Pp. 451. \$0.60. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- CUBAN SKETCHES. By James W. Steele. Pp. 220. \$1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE death is announced from Rome of one of the most famous of modern Italian authors,—Giovanni Domenico Ruffini. Born in Genoa in September, 1807, educated a lawyer, he left Italy in 1836 for political reasons, and remained mostly in Paris until 1848, when the more liberal law of Piedmont gave him an opportunity to return to Italy. Entering political life, he was elected Deputy to the sub-Alpine Parliament by the little town of Taggia, near St. Remo, where his family possessed some land,

King Charles Albert, in the early months of 1849, appointed him Sardinian Minister to Paris, but after the disastrous battle of Novara he returned to Italy. Since April, 1875, he has resided at Taggia. His first English work was published in London in 1852; this was "Lorenzo Benoni." Among his other works are "Dr. Antonio," "The Paragreens," "Lavinia," "Vincenzo," "A Quiet Nook in the Jura," and "Carliano."

M. DuChaillu's forthcoming book, "The Land of the Midnight Sun," (Harper & Bros.,) gives many pleasant stories of the simple Scandinavian people. "At a station in Finland," he writes, "I had a young girl for a driver; and these children of the North seemed not in the least afraid of me. My first driver's name was Ida Catherina; she gave me a silver ring, and was delighted when she saw it on my finger. I promised to bring her a gold one the following winter, and I kept my word. She was glad, indeed, when, at the end of the drive, after paying, I gave her a silver piece. Another driver, twelve years of age, was named Ida Carolina. The tire of one of our wheels became loose, but she was equal to the emergency; she alighted, blocked the wheel with a stone, went to a farm-house and borrowed a few nails and a hammer, and with the help of a farmer made everything right in a few minutes; she did not seem in the least put out by the accident."

M. Turgéneff has been paying England a visit. He has, it is announced, made good progress with his forthcoming novel. It will deal, as did "Virgin Soil," with the disturbing—or say the explosive,—elements which are producing so great an effect on Russian thought and action. With all his wonderful power of vivid representation, M. Turgéneff will bring before the eyes of his readers certain brave men and fair women who have honestly devoted themselves to the task of improving the hard lot of ordinary humanity by revolutionary means, and with the subtlety which is one of his chief characteristics he will lay bare the secret springs of their moral and mental mechanism. He spent the summer months at his country-house, Spasskoe, in the government of Orel, in Southwest Russia.

Among novelties in the way of literature is an abridged penny edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," published by Mr. F. E. Longley, of London. Nothing is omitted but the head-lines of the chapters. The type, however, is too small for any but good eyes.

Dr. George MacDonald is engaged in writing a new story, which will appear in the *Sunday Magazine* during next year, beginning in January.

Mr. Frederick Courtney Selous has written an account of his nine years' "Wanderings in South Africa," which will shortly be published by Messrs. Richard Bentley & Son. He is called "the most famous hunter in all South Africa."

A book is announced in London, by Mr. McCullagh Torrens, with the title "The Need of Reform in Parliament to Clear the Block of Public Business."

Mr. Anthony Trollope, Mrs. Oliphant and Mr. Charles Gibbon will, it is said, write the serial stories for *Good Words* next year.

Richard Bentley & Son, London, announce a sequel to "Records of My Girlhood," by Mrs. Frances Ann Kemble.

Senator Edmunds is to have an article on "The Political Aspects of Mormonism," in the January number of *Harper's Magazine*.

It is said that *The North American Review* will soon be published by the editor and owner, Mr. Allen Thorndyke Rice, and not by D. Appleton & Co., the present publishers.

It is announced that Mr. Julian Hawthorne has gone to Italy, that he will return before long to America, and that the publication of a new novel from his pen will be begun in the forthcoming *Macmillan's*. To this is added that the purpose of his Italian journey is to write a paper or papers for the *Century Magazine*, on the scenes of his father's "Marble Faun."

Charles Scribner's Sons will issue on the 19th two more volumes in their "Campaigns of the Civil War,"—"The Peninsula," by Alexander S. Webb, LL.D., and "The Army Under Pope," by John C. Ropes. About the same time, the new editions of Dr. Holland's "Kathrina," "Lessons in Life," and "Plain Talks," which were delayed by his death, will appear.

An English newspaper letter says: "There is no truth in the report that Mr. Goldwin Smith was likely to be a candidate for the Mastership of University College, Oxford. The matter was, I believe, mentioned to him, and he at once declined to express even a desire to be put in nomination."

Heinrich Zochokke, the Swiss novelist and historian, is to have a monument in Aarau.

An extraordinary fortnightly journal began its course last month in Vienna, under the title of the *Vienna Grievance Book*, "supported by the people of Austria," and edited by Franz Brandt, with the object that any one having suffered a wrong may publish his grievance gratis.

The *Athenaeum* states that a company of Gaelic scholars have been appointed to undertake a revision of the Gaelic Bible. It is also stated that the Rev. Dr. Blair, a Canadian Celt, is about to issue a new Gaelic version of the Psalms and a Gaelic grammar.

"Auber Forestier" is the *nom de plume* of Miss A. Aubertine Woodward, born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, formerly of Philadelphia, now of Madison, Wisconsin. Her latest work has been the preparation of the "Norway Musical Album," in collaboration with Professor Rasmus B. Anderson. She is now filling engagements with the Women's Club of Boston and Sorosis of New York, to address them on the music of Norway.

The first three volumes of the new edition of the complete writings of Dr. Holman are out. They include "Bitter-Sweet," "Titcomb's Letters," and "Gold Foil." They are printed from new plates, in a very attractive style, in artistic binding, and at a greatly reduced price,—\$1.25 per volume. The other volumes will follow at regular intervals,—three of them, including "Kathrina," "Lessons in Life," and "Plain Talks," being announced for issue on November 15th. Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, are the publishers. They remark that "it is believed that the whole work will compare favorably with the best issues of the American press."

Nothing could exhibit more completely or more delightfully the enormous progress made in the artistic fashioning—both in letter-press and pictures,—of literature for young people, than two such volumes as the twelve issues of *St. Nicholas* make when bound up for a year. How the resources of this literature have been developed, how the enterprise of publishers has stimulated and evolved capable writers, artists, engravers and printers, is here wonderfully shown. We fear that the children of to-day do not know, and therefore cannot appreciate, the abundance of good reading that is poured into their laps, compared with that which their parents and grandparents had. These issues of *St. Nicholas* cover the two half-years, December, 1880, to May, 1881, and May to November, 1881. They are, in themselves, a library for a child, and now that we are inclined to cut off some of the abundance of reading for children, such a magazine as this, if more carefully read and fully digested, would compensate for the absence of much other matter.

Mr. Longfellow's illness has been reported. He is suffering, a Boston letter says, from a painful and annoying, possibly a serious, illness, which has confined him at home for several weeks.

Mr. J. T. Trowbridge, whose new book of poems is just out, lives quietly in his lakeside residence, a few miles outside of Boston. While a versatile literary worker, his taste is more for poetry than prose. He writes slowly, and with careful elaboration.

One of the most pointed and skilful of recent brochures is that with the title "How's Your Man?" issued by Lee & Shepard, of Boston, and levelled at the "graveyard" insurance business, which brings such disgrace on Pennsylvania and other States. We suppose we are violating no confidence in saying that the author is Mr. John E. Barrett, editor of the *Scranton, Pa., Republican*.

DRIFT.

—The commission for the revision of the Lutheran translation of the Scriptures, composed mainly of the representatives of the various consistories of the Lutheran Church, has held its last sitting at Halle. It was appointed some twenty years ago, and the revision of the New Testament was finished and published about ten years ago. The revision of the Old Testament has now been completed, and may be expected to be published before long. The changes made by the revisers in the New Testament are extremely few and insignificant. The general opinion is that, if the work was to be done so timidly, it would have been better not to have touched it. Report says that the revision of the Old Testament will fail in the same direction, and that palpable and acknowledged errors in Luther's version will be allowed to remain, simply from a fear of disturbing men's minds. This "report," however, is that of an English journal, for whose accuracy we do not vouch.

—A conference of astronomers has just been held at Paris for the purpose of arranging uniform methods of observing the approaching transit of Venus. A series of instructions has been compiled in consequence, and was recently brought before the *Académie des Sciences*. It will be published in the next number of the *Comptes Rendus*, and will be sent to astronomers and observatories.

—The experimental illumination of the Paris Opera House with electricity does not appear to have given general satisfaction, at least so far as the artistic effect has been concerned. Some of the critics complain that the light was too glaring and penetrating, and that there was consequently an absence of shade and modulation, and they contend that it gave to the statues and other works of art, and also to the living figures, a spectral appearance. Some of the visitors regarded the absolute fixity of the incandescent *in vacuo* lights as a good quality, while others complained that it made the atmosphere appear too still. These persons argued that the movements of the gas flames impart a pleasing appearance of life and change to the pictures and other objects, and to the scene generally.

—The *Athenaeum* says that Professor Blyth, in his lectures at Anderson's College, Glasgow, strongly solicits attention to the very beautiful method of lighting by oxy-hydrogen gas. He states that he sees no difficulty in obtaining by many sources of power these gases, separately or combined, storing them as coal gas is stored, and distributing them in the same manner. His rough calculations led the Professor to believe that by using wind or water power to produce the gases their use would be economical.

—The London papers give some entertaining details, going to show how a little boat, launched with slight expectations, or none at all, may brave the tide and float "on to fortune," while many a ponderous craft, freighted with stores of much learning and research, and piloted with much anxiety, goes down into the deep waters of failure and disappointment. The case in point is that of the little brochure, "The Fight in Dame Europa's School," which the author sprung on the political arena in the autumn of 1870. Its purpose was to show "how the German boy thrashed the French boy, and how the English boy looked on," and the strong anti-Teutonic flavor imparted to it seemed to find the public taste of Europe largely responsive. The first edition of five hundred

copies was published simultaneously in London and Salisbury on October 22d. The demand for a second edition, which was met by the issue of a similar number of copies, on November 17th, came quite as a surprise, the type having been already partially distributed. Succeeding editions of a thousand each followed at very short intervals up to February 1st of the ensuing year, when twenty-nine thousand copies had found purchasers. At this point, the resources of the provincial printer who had hitherto accomplished the work utterly failed to meet the growing requirements of from eight thousand to ten thousand a day. An arrangement was accordingly made with a great London house for fifty thousand copies, which were forthcoming in rather more than a week, and by February 24th the 189th thousand had been reached. The last and now current edition, though of course the demand for it has failed for the most part, is that of April, 1874, being the 193d thousand. It has been translated into almost, if not quite, all the languages of Europe, and into more than one Oriental tongue. American editions have issued from New York and New Orleans. It has, moreover, been dramatized, and it gives the motive power to a whole train of sympathetic and kindred publications far too numerous to mention.

COMMUNICATIONS.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

READING weekly, with much interest, your excellent periodical, I am led to call your attention to a questionable statement in your issue of November 5th. In speaking of Mr. Freeman's lectures, you say that in Massachusetts "the old East-Asian stock is rapidly displaced by the Irish-Celtic and Canadian-French elements." This is a misconception which was very common in Massachusetts itself a dozen years ago, and still prevails at a distance from this State. It was first thoroughly exploded by the foremost of our statisticians, Dr. Edward Jarvis, in an exhaustive paper on "Immigration," in the *Atlantic Monthly* for April, 1872, in which he showed the fallacies on which the prevailing impression was based, and the very inadequate ground on which Schade, Kapp and others had proceeded. His conclusion is, in regard to our Irish population: "These Celts are very prone to marry, and their marriages are very productive; but it is yet doubtful whether their high birth-rate adds to the permanent population. Certainly, their mortality, especially in infancy, is higher than that of American families." (Page 453.) He finally concludes that "the natural increase is at a lower rate in the foreign than in the American families." (Page 468.)

Another valuable statement by Dr. Jarvis will be found in the *American Journal of Social Science*, No. VII, pp. 233-4. A similar conclusion had been reached even earlier, in the "Abstract of the Census of Massachusetts," of 1865. The final statement there is that "the native element is constantly gaining in numbers, owing to the relatively less mortality among those of early age." (Page 296.) This, however, attracted less attention than the fuller investigation of Dr. Jarvis.

The whole subject was again exhaustively analyzed in a pamphlet of two hundred pages on the "Sanitary Condition of Boston," published in 1875, being the report of a medical commission appointed by the Board of Health of that city. This report, which bristles with statistics, was prepared by Thomas B. Curtis, M. D. The conclusion is that "our foreign population, though undoubtedly more prolific than the natives, still more surpasses the latter in mortality;" and that "the sanitary condition of the native population appears to be quite good, while our foreign population comprises large numbers of a nationality (the Irish,) which is conclusively shown to be exceptionally liable to disease and death." (Page 76.) Dr. Curtis has further pointed out the origin of the former fallacy on the subject (1) in the fact that observers looked only at the birth-rate and not also at the death-rate, and (2) in the fact that a comparison has been unjustly made between the birth-rates of a native population, comprising all extremes of age, and an immigrant population which generally arrives here in the prime of life.

I have not the time, or, perhaps, the ability, to go farther into the discussion of this subject, but would simply refer you to the very important authorities that I have named. It is certain that since these more thorough investigations the local alarm has substantially ceased, and there is a pretty general acquiescence in the conclusions of Dr. Jarvis and Dr. Curtis.

I have myself no jealousy of the foreign element among us, and am inclined to look favorably upon a mixture of races; but this is a question of fact, not of preference. If there is anything unquestionable in the social condition of Massachusetts, it is the still continued vitality and vigor, mental and physical, of the very oldest Pilgrim and Puritan families. Very few of the conspicuous early names have disappeared; almost all are now represented by numerous and influential families of descendants. The physiological problem which presses upon us does not so much relate to the English stock, which is now well acclimated, as to the more recently arrived "Irish-Celtic," as you term it,—a race which, with all its great fertility and its many valuable qualities, manifests in the second generation an alarming liability to disease. As for the German and French-Canadian elements, the one is as yet too small among us, and the other too migratory, to form an important element in the problem.

T. W. H.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., November 9th, 1881.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, November 10.

THE markets have been without special features for the past week, with prices of stocks generally steady and dull. The closing quotations of yesterday were: In

Philadelphia—Lehigh Valley, 61¼; Northern Pacific, common, 40¼; Northern Pacific, preferred, 82; Pennsylvania, 63¾; Reading, 34; Lehigh Navigation, 47¾; Philadelphia and Erie, 21; Northern Central, 51¾. In New York—New York Central, 139¾; Erie, 47¾; Pacific Mail, 45¾; Western Union, 87¾; Northwestern, common, 127¾; Northwestern, preferred, 140; Rock Island, 135; St. Paul, common, 108¾; St. Paul, preferred, 122; New Jersey Central, 96¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 128¾; Union Pacific, 120¾; Wabash, common, 49¾; Wabash, preferred, 89¾; Texas and Pacific, 58¾; Kansas and Texas, 44¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 85¾.

In New York, yesterday, the market for United States securities was reported very active, and prices were strong throughout. The closing quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 4½s, 1891, registered,	112½	112¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon,	113¼	113½
United States 4s, 1907, registered,	116¾	116¾
United States 4s, 1907, coupon,	116¾	116¾
United States currency 6s, 1895,	130	
United States currency 6s, 1896,	130½	
United States currency 6s, 1897,	131	
United States currency 6s, 1898,	132	
United States currency 6s, 1899,	133	
Continued 6s,	101¼	101½
Continued 5s,	101¾	102

In consequence of the strong open market for United States bonds, there were offers of but \$2,550 continued 6 per cents. to the Treasury Department yesterday. It is evident from this that the money market is easier and that the Department, in order to use its accumulating surplus, will have to call these bonds, and so oblige their presentation.

The banks of New York City, by their statement on Saturday last, hold \$3,104,705 in excess of the revenue required by law. The decrease for the week was \$1,606,125. The principal items in the statement were:

	October 29.	November 5.	Differences.
Loans,	\$309,254,500	\$313,350,900	Inc. \$4,096,400
Specie,	61,068,100	60,913,500	Dec. 154,600
Legal tenders,	15,652,400	15,211,800	Dec. 440,600
Deposits,	288,038,800	292,082,500	Inc. 4,043,700
Circulation,	19,948,000	20,008,400	Inc. 60,400

The Philadelphia banks, differing from those of New York, showed an increase in their revenue,—this increase being \$577,559. The chief items in the statement were as follows:

	October 29.	November 5.	Differences.
Loans,	\$76,675,853	\$76,066,829	Dec. \$609,024
Reserve,	16,773,582	17,351,141	Inc. 577,559
Deposits,	51,920,023	52,184,378	Inc. 264,355
Circulation,	11,069,145	11,082,796	Inc. 13,651
Clearings,	48,858,774	54,704,206	Inc. 5,845,432

A table of the receipts of thirty-nine important railroads, chiefly in the West, compiled by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, shows that the earnings for the ten months of 1881 ending in October are uniformly increased over those of the corresponding period of 1880, only five showing a diminution. In many cases the increase is large. For the month of October, however, in comparison with October of last year, the showing is somewhat less favorable, fifteen roads out of forty-eight reporting that their earnings are smaller.

The U. S. Comptroller of the Currency makes a statement showing that during the past year there has been much change in the character of the United States bonds which the national banks have on deposit to secure their circulation, owing to the redemption and continuation of the 5 and 6 per cent. bonds of 1881. The classes and amounts of these bonds held by the Treasurer on November 1, 1881, are exhibited in the following table:

Class of Bonds.	Rate of Interest.	Amount.
Funded loan of 1907,	4 per cent.	\$ 92,005,800
Funded loan of 1891,	4½ per cent.	31,981,650
Five per cent. bonds,	Int. ceased.	758,900
Five per cent. bonds extended,	3½ per cent.	187,634,550
Six per cent. bonds,	½ per cent.	53,741,600
Pacific Railway bonds,	6 per cent.	3,486,000
Total,		\$396,608,500

In comparison with this, on November 1, 1880, the banks held \$56,605,150 of 6 per cents. and \$147,079,750 of 5 per cents. On November 1, 1881, all of these bonds held by the banks had been called, and, with the exception of \$758,900, had been redeemed, or extended at the rate of 3½ per cent. The average rate of interest now paid by the United States upon the bonds deposited as security for circulating notes is about 3.7 per cent. on the par value. If the interest were computed upon the bonds at their current market value, the rate of interest would be less than 3½ per cent.

Notwithstanding the general impression that the arrivals of specie from Europe had ceased, or were about to do so, considerable arrivals were again reported last week, the amount received at New York for the week ending November 5 being \$1,493,084, making for the year 1881, so far, \$53,804,929. Besides these, however, another large consignment of gold from Australia, in amount \$1,042,750, arrived at San Francisco. Though Eastern money markets are not directly affected by these large payments of gold on European account for California wheat, the effect is nevertheless felt in the increased receipts of specie from mines so located that the bullion would be moved to San Francisco, if needed there, rather than to the East. In commercial effect, the imports of gold from Australia are virtually imports from London.

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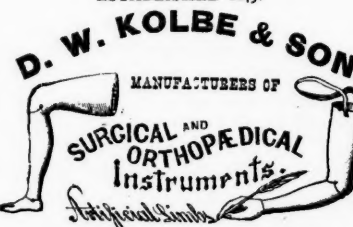
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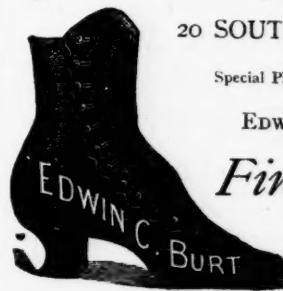
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waist being of medium length and the coat being rather close-fit-
ting all over and buttoning high. If designed for dressy wear, the
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coat is generally preferred, with false flaps on the side.

THE SACK COAT—Is in favor for rough and Scotch goods,
and is cut rather short and snug-fitting.

FANCY VESTS—Are again coming into favor in London and
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